The Middletown Transcript

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McKENDREE DOWNHAM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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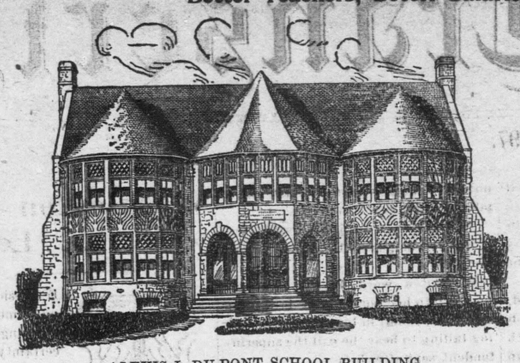
MIDDLETOWN, DEL, JUNE 26, 1897

Our Motto: Better Schools, Better Teachers, Better Salaries.



ALEXIS I. DU PONT SCHOOL BUILDING.

HIGHER TAX RATE.

Elsewhere are given the totals of the assessment for the ten rural hundreds of New Castle county. They show a decrease in valuation of $3,163,346 over the last previous assessment or about 15 per cent. less property to be taxed. With the expenses of the county the same, and they have been increasing, the tax rate must be increased at least one-sixth to meet the demands. The property which has not been assessed lower will pay the more tax. Without reference to politics in the matter, it will be interesting to know how long the people will endure the growth in taxation. Taxation and politics should be divorced. The people can do it if they will. That it has not been done is due in great measure to the leniency of the press towards extravagant expenditures. It is true the officials have the giving of the patronage but the duty to the people should be above self. In referring to the prospective higher rate an exchange says:

"To meet this decrease it will be necessary to raise the tax rate. A rigid system of economy has been adopted, and expenses will be decreased wherever it is possible to do so. Appriations will be reduced. The appropriations for the hundreds and the tax rate wille be fixed next Tuesday."

The "rigid system of economy" will not last a week, and expenses will grow. If the newspapers would hold up to view the excessive expenditures or the people would endorse with substantial approval such papers as do, there would be rigid economy. Why not do it?

We have watched with interest to see the comments upon the awarding the bonds by the Levy Court which is ever going to but never does practice economy, the Levy Court which gave three thousand dollars of the people's money to an institution "which had done favors" rather than award the bonds to the lowest and most advantageous bidder. The silence is really painful.

Last week the Road Commissioners of St. George's hundred published their statement for last year, three months after the law directs it shall be done. The TRANSHIPT was urged often to comment upon the failure to comply with the law but really those corrections are best made within a political family. The state has been made, however, at last and the TRANSCRIPT is open to fair and just criticism upon its expenditures. They are large and are growing, and interest every tax payer.

THE pulpit often takes occasion to lecture the press because of the sensational character of its news, deploring the lack of judgment which it is true the editor too often manifests in his selection of news items or his description of local happenings. The pulpit, however, is not always free from the sensational, from the doubtful methods of "the evangelist" to the ill-advised criticisms of some regulars, but the press seldom comments upon preachers. This week a pastor in this State gave a stereoptican exhibition to an audience, half at least children, in which he showed on the canvas "a poor suicide with the pistol in his nerveless hands," followed by "the poor unfortunate, weary of life," dragged from the chilly waters of the river. We felt that the attempt to teach a lesson by the objectionable pictures was but to familiarize with evil and crime, and any justification of such exhibitions will argue for public executions, long since condemned by civilized society. To emphasize the selections referred to, the lecture dwelt upon them and he had moreover provided "special entertainment for the children," kaleidoscopic views, &c., showing that he expected in part a youthful audience. It is not wise to make crime familiar; the impression of the warning words are forgotten. Pope was right: Vice is first endured, then pittied, then embraced, too often because it has become familiar. Those pictures were out of place.

ELSEWHERE may be found a brief description of a carriage drive by an editor through Kent county, Delaware. It is interesting. The traveler on the railroad does not see the best part of the country, nor notice the improvements. Great progress has been made but there is room for greater. The golden harvest now being reaped by the farmers of Delaware is beautiful to the eye and more beautiful to the material wealth because of its unusual prolific yield, but the harvest of wheat need not grow less while the diversified crops which the farmers can extend, should increase many fold. Truly Delaware is a garden spot and its population and industries should grow and develop. Let smaller farms and truck farming and manufacturing establishments be encouraged.

A YOUNG POLITICIAN ASKS QUESTIONS.

ST. GEORGES June 24, 97.

MR. EDITOR, DEAR SIR.—Will you please be so kind as to answer a few questions in your paper from a schoolboy thirteen years of age who occupies a position at one end of his class? I will not say which end; I leave that for my teacher and fellow scholars to say. I see by the papers that the Legislature has appointed some tax collectors for New Castle county, and also the Levy Court has appointed some too.

Now I would like to know why Mr. Rettew could not collect the taxes, as he was elected by the people and why the people could not refuse to pay their taxes to any one else except him; why can't Mr. Rettew demand from the clerk of the court a list of the tax payers with their amounts of taxes? Now if I had any tax to pay I would not pay it to any one except to him then if the other parties sued me I would take it to court where we have a few Rep. judges, then if everybody would do that way the Democrats would not have any money to run things like they do. I have a few more questions again to ask.

ALBERT STEWART.

Teachers' Round Table

Conducted by Prof. A. R. SPAID, Highlands, Delaware.

All teachers and friends of Education in New Castle County and the teachers of Kent and Sussex are invited to take seats.

[All persons who take an interest in this column should send their names and address for enrollment.]

Supt. Smith will hold an examination for First and Second Grade Certificates in Middletown, Saturday, July 3d.

Prof. Spaid has been too busy this week to prepare "original copy" for the Round Table, hence the interesting account of his commencement was clipped in the office.

"I wish I could express to Prof. Spaid the gratification the Round Table has afforded me" said a Middletown teacher. Do it. Let every teacher do it. Send to the TRANSCRIPT office at once, names not necessary for publication. Prof. Spaid will continue the Round Table a few weeks longer

DUPONT SCHOOLS.

The "Morning News" gives the following interesting account of the commencement, Tuesday evening:

The commencement exercises of the Alexis I. Du Pont School were held last evening (Tuesday). Whether the fact that it was the "first annual commencement" gave charm and grace to the occasion is not certain, but it is a fact that the exercises could not have been conducted in a more satisfactory manner.

The exercises were held on the entire second floor of the large building, the partitions separating the different rooms having been removed, forming a fine Assembly hall. Into the admirable quarters thus provided the proud parents from the surrounding country poured. Many were present from the city, too, and when all were seated it was found that the hall was taxed to its utmost.

The platform had been prettily decorated for the important affair. White bunting had been lavishly used, and the falling folds were gracefully caught by sprigs of evergreen, posies and other flowers. Smilax and other greens and flowers ornamented the walls, and the large pictures of Washington and Lincoln were connected by the draperies. Between the pictures were the large figures "97" formed by evergreen.

The graduates and guests entered the room to the march "Under the Double Eagle," by the Tankopanikum Musical Club. Those who occupied seats on the stage were President George A. Harter of Delaware College, William S. Hillis, Professor A. R. Spaid, Professor Isaac T. Johnson of the Friends' School. Archdeacon George C. Hall, John Conly, Francis G. du Pont, the school commissioners: Miss Mabel Beecher, Miss E. De N. Hamilton, Miss E. M. Hersey and Miss A. L. McLaughlin, teachers, and Fred Evans, Lowther Cheney and Joseph N. Knox.

Francis G. duPont presided. The invocation was asked by Archdeacon Hall. Fred Evans in his masterly oration, "Progress of Invention in the Last Fifty Years," reviewed the growth of the era and told of the many developements in mechanical ideas. Luther Cheney elaborately portrayed that "Knowledge is Power," and Joseph N. Knox showed a thorough study of the progress of Cuban war when he spoke of "Our Duty to Cuba."

William S. Hillis made the address. He referred to the fact that a great Frenchman once said that a French club was the hot-bed of Republicanism in France and the hot-bed of national feeling. "But since I came here and saw the flag floating out from the building, and then entered, I thought the Schools in the United States were the hot-bed of patriotism, nationalism and republicanism, and if nothing else they are a good thing."

Mr. Hilles drew a lesson from a sphinx in Egypt and another in Greece. No attempt was made to answer the riddle propounded by the Egyptian spinix. Years before the birth of Christ tradition has it that on a mount in Greece there lived a sphinx. The futile attempts of the Greeks to answer the riddle asked by it resulted on them being devoured. Finally after many of them had been slain by the monster, it remained for a Greek to answer, and the sphinx in despair threw itself over the cliff.

The riddle is asked each one of us, and a few, if any, answer it properly, continued Mr. Hillis. But there are men and women who have answered it in their experience, and some who have answered without education. There are two answers to the riddle. One is made by the class of people who takes the same view as the Egyptians, and the class who takes the same view as the Greeks, and if able to answer take the results. That is the attitude of America, stated Mr. Hillis; that is the difference between hopelessness and hope. The philosopy of hopelessness is the dominant philosophy.

Mr. Hilles asserted that George Washington during his last days made a plea for the common schools, "and how well we have heeded it," the speaker added. He then portrayed the advantages of the Alexis I. duPont School and compared it with the schools in Kent and Sussex counties, which close when the appropriations for the maintenance are expended.

Mr. Hilles then stated that the question the sphinx was asking those present was if they were taking the proper advantage of the opportunities for education afforded. He also made a plea to the parents to send their children to the schools, and see that they start right. He referred to the fact that at a meeting at the Delaware College it was hoped by one of the trustees that the women as well as the men could enjoy the benefits of the institution. Mr. Hilles added that the day is not far distent when women can enjoy the advantages of the collegiate training.

After Mr. Hilles's address the three graduates were presented with their diplomas by Professor Spaid, who made a few remarks of encouragement to the boys.

The address to the graduates was made by Professor Isaac T. Johnson of the Friends' School. He dwelt principally on the advice given by King David to his son: "Be strong and show thyself a man." He said he would have the scholars apply this advice in its broadest sense. First he wanted them to be strong physically, and remember that they must have sound bodies for sound, healthy minds. "It is our duty to ourselves and prosperity to take care of these bodies of ours and not to abuse the God-given powers we possess," stated Mr. Johnson.

He also advised the students to be strong mentally and intellectually. He believed that the powers of the mind are subect to training and cultivation as are the physical powers. Thirdly, he said, be strong morally and spiritually. Have the moral backbone which will resist the temptation to self indulgence, dishonesty, greed and covetousness. "Show thyself a man." Manhood means self-denial, faith, love, mercy, justice. A true man believes God and revers His works. A true man believes that all honest labor is noble.

SLAVERY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

EFFORTS OF THE QUAKERS AGAINST SLAVERY.

The Quakers first began their crusade against slavery in Barbadoes. Fox and his coadjutors recognized in the Christian principles which they promulgated the universal brotherhood of man, and his equal right to liberty, regardless of nation or color. In Barbadoes, George Fox found an opportunity for putting his teachings into practice. He went there in 1671, where he witnessed the working of negro slavery for the first time. He told his brethern there that they must treat their slaves kindly and teach them the gospel. "I desired also," he says, "that they would cause their overseers to deal mildly and gently with their negroes, and not use cruelty towards them, as the manner of some hath been and is; and that after certain years of servitnde, they should make them free."

In 1688, six years after Penn had planted his colony, the Germantown Friends, who had left their homes on the Upper Rhine and immigrated to Philadelphia in 1683, made their famous protest against slavery. These simple minded Germans gave their reasons why they were against the "traffic in man body," little thinking, perhaps, that they were affixing their names to what may be justly called the Declaration of Freedom to enslaved man. This document should be as dear to the colored people of the United States, as the Declaration of Independence is to every American citizen. For over an hundred and fifty years this valuable paper lay undiscovered to the world, but its influence continued to grow and widen. It was leaven hid in the meal; the love of all humanity implanted in the human heart. This famous protest—the first ever made on this continent against the holding of slaves—is as follows:

This is to ye Monthly Meeting held at Rigert Worrells.

These are the reasons why we are against the traffick of mens—body as followeth: Is there any that would be done or handled at this manner? viz. to be sold or made a slave for all the time of his life? How fearful and faint hearted are many on sea when they see a strange vassel being afraid it should be a Turck, and they should be tacken and sold for Slaves in Turckey. Now what is this better done as Turcks doe? yea rather is it worse for them, wch say they are Christians for we hear, that ye most part of such Negers are brought hither against their will and consent, and that many of them are stollen. Now tho' they are black, we cannot conceive there is more liberty to have them slaves, as it is to have other white ones. There is a saying, that we shall do toe all men, licke as will be done ourselves, making no difference of what generation, decent, or Colour they are. And those who steal or robb men, and those who buy or purchase them, are they not all alicke? Here is liberty of Conscience, wch is right and reasonable, here ought to be lickewise liberty of ye body, except of evildoers, wch is an other case. But to bring men hither, or to robb and sell them against their will, we stand against. In Europe there are many oppressed for Conscicnce sacke; and here there are those oppressed wch are of a black Colour. And we, who know that men must not committ adultery, some doe committ adultery in others, separating wives from their husbands, and giving them to others and some sell the children of those poor Creatures to other men. Oh! doe consider well this things, you who doe it, if you would be done at this manner? and if it is done according Christianity? you surpass Holland and Germany in this thing. This mackes an ill report in all those countries of Europe, where they hear off, that ye Quakers doe here handel men, Licke they handel there ye Cottle; and for that reason some have no mind or inclinations to come hither. And also shall maintaine this your cause or plaid for it? Truely we cannot do so except you shall inform us better here off, viz. that Christians have liberty to practice this things. Pray! What thing in the world can be done worse towarts us then if men should robb or steal us away and sell us for slaves to strange counresit separating husband from their wife and children. Being now this is not done at that manner we will be done at, therefore we contradict and are against this traffick of men body. And we who profes that it is not lawfull to steal, must likewise avoid to purchase such things as are stolen, but rather help to stop this robbing and stealing if possibel and such men ought to be delivered out of ye hands of ye Robbers and set free as well as in Europe.

Then in Pennsylvania to have a good report, instead it hath now a bad one for this sacke in other Countires. Especially whereas ye Europeans are desirous to know in what manner ye Quackers doe rule in this Province and most of them do loock upon us with an envious eye. But if this is done well, what shall we say, is done evil?

If once these slaves (wch they say are so wicked and stubborn men) should joint themselves, fight for their freedom and handel their masters and mistresses, as they did handel them before; will these masters and mistresses tacke the sword at hand and warr against these poor slaves, licke we are able to believe, some will not refuse to doe? Or have these negers not as much right to fight for their freedom, as you have to keep them slaves?

Now consider well this thing, if it is good or bad? and in case you find it to be good to handel these blacks at that manner we desire and require you hereby lovingly that you, may inform us herein, which at this time never was done, viz. that Christians have liberty to do so, to the end we shall be satisfied in this point, and satisfie likewise our good friends and acquaintances in our natif Country, to whose it is a terrour or fairfull thing that men should be handeld so in Pensilvania.

This is from our meeting at Germantown hold ye 18 of the 2 month 1688 to be delivered to the monthly meeting at Richard Warrels.

gerret hendericks
derick op de graeff
Francis daniellPastoriu
Abraham opden graef".

The following notes made by the meetings that took this protest into consideration show what disposition they made of it:" At our monthly meeting at Dublin ye 30 2 mo. 1688, we having inspected ye matter above mentioned and considered it we find it so weighty that we think it not Expedient for us to meddle with it here, but do rather comitt it to ye consideration of ye Quarterly meeting, ye tennor of it being nearly related to ye truth, on behalf of ye monthly meeting.'

signed, pr. Jo Hart."

"This above mentioned was read in our Quarterly meeting at Philadelphia the 4 of ye 4 me. '88, and was from thence recommended to the yearly meeting, and the above said Derick and the other two mentioned therein, to present the same to ye above said meeting, it being a thing of too great a weight for this meeting to determine.

Signed by order of ye Meeting,
Anthony Morris."

At the yearly meeting held at Burlington the 5 day of 7 mo. 1688. "A paper being here presented by someGerman Friends Concerning the Lawfulness and Unlawfulness of buying and keeping of Negroes. It was adjudged not to be so proper for this meeting to give a Positive Jndgment in the case. It having so general a relation to many other parts, and. therefore, at present they forbear it."

Doubtless the actions of the different meetings did not seem very promising of good results to the authors and promulgators of the protest; but they unknowingly had gained a great victory. This was first shown in a meeting in 1693, when George Keith, the sckismatic Quaker, declared to his coadjutors "that they should set their negroes at liberty after some reasonable time of service." The very same year, according to Watson, an "exhortation and caution to friends concerning buying and keeping negroes" appeared in one of the earliest pamphlet of the Philadelphia meeting. "The sum of the counsel was," he says, "that none should attempt to buy except to set free." Further proof of this victory was also shown by the Yearly Meeting, when in 1696 it made a minute to the effect, that "Friends are advised not to encourage the bringing in any more negroes; and that such as have negroes be careful of them, bring them to meeting, have meetings with them in their families, and restrain them from loose and lewd living, as much as in them lies, and from rambling about on first days and other days." To this is added the fact that there were instances, in 1698, where friends had admitted their slaves "into their meetings to worship in common with themselves," likewise in what Penn said in a monthly meeting in 1700, of the concern that had been upon his mind for sometime with respect to the negroes; and also his efforts to have the Assembly pass a bill for regulating negroes in their morals and marriages.

Other Friends were now convinced that their German brethren were "near the truth;" and, in 1711, the Yearly Meeting declared that members from Chester were dissatisfied with Friends who bought and encouraged the bringing in of negroes. The meeting advised that the minutes of 1696 be kept in mind conserning the care and treatment of slaves; "and that all merchants and factors write to their correspondents to discourage them from sending any more." This same meeting in their epistle of the following year to the Yearly Meeting of London, asked the advice of their brethren across the water with respect to importing and detaining negroes and their posterity as slaves. "This matter," so reads the letter," was laid before this meeting many years ago, and the thing in some degrees discouraged." And while this subject is looked upon more favorably now than formerly, (this is the substance of the epistle) no conclusion can be reached concerning the matter on account of "Friends being more concerned with negroes in divers other provinces and places than these. But the subject proved likewise "rather too weighty" for their transatlantic brethren.

Many have attached more importance to the year 1712 than the facts warrant. The Assembly upon receiving a petition "signed by many hands," passed an act assessing the enormous sum of £20 per head upon every slave that might be imported into the Province. This has been taken as evincing sufficient proof that the people were anxious to abolish slavery, and would have very likely succeeded had not the Queen annulled the law. However, it can be easily shown that the "many hands" signed the petition through fear caused by a recent "negro plot" in New York, and not with a desire to rid the colony of slaves. The preamble to the above mentioned act states the reason explicitly. The matter of slavery was warmly discussed in the yearly meeting, and stenuous efforts were made to induce that body to take a firm stand against the importing and holding them for life, but as no agreement could be reached, not even a minute of the matter was made. William Southeby believing the meeting had failed to do its duty, took it upon himself to petition the Assembly "for the total abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania;" but the Legislature promptly resolved, "It is neither just nor convenient to set them at liberty."

That the law of 1712 was nothing more than a police act may be seen from an epistle to the London Yearly Meeting, in 1714 which occurs this statement: "We kindly received your advice about negro slaves, and we are one with you, *that the multiplying of them may be of dangerous consequences;* and *therefore* a law was made in Pennsylvania, laying a duty of twenty pounds on every one imported there, which the Queen was pleased to disannul."

The fear of the up-rising of the slaves somewhat retarded the slave trade for the time being. Jonathan Dickinson, a Philadelphia merchant wrote in 1715 to his correspondent in Jamaica," I must entreat you to send me no more negroes for sale, for our people don't care to buy. They are generally against any coming into the country. Few people care to buy them, except for those who live in other provinces."

Meanwhile, the list of those who believed that slavery was morally wrong was gradually increasing; and, in 1715, the Yearly Meeting declared "if any Friends are concerned in the importation of Negroes, let them be dealt with and advised to avoid that practice." Some had spoken against their brethren who kept slaves; so the same meeting cautioned that "all do forbear judging or reflecting on one another, either in public or private, concerning the detaining or keeping them servants." This perhaps referred directly to William Southeby who, after his failure with legislature began to write and publish pamphlets against slavery, without the consent of the meeting; and sometimes was not very kind in his remarks about his brethren who held the sons of Ham in bondage. They threatened to disown him, if he did not cease from writing such pamphlets.

In 1716, the Chester meeting took an advanced step regarding the traffic in slaves, urging that "the buying and selling gave great encouragement to the bringing of them in, and that no friends be found in the practice of buying any that shall be imported hereafter." To please these zealous people, the Yearly Meeting "in condescension" to them, advised that all" avoid buying such negroes as shall hereafter be brought in, rather than offend any Friends that are against it. Yet this is only caution and not censure." This was the last minute on the subject save one until 1729, when the Chester Friends asked this pointed question: "In as much as we are restricted by a rule of Discipline from being concerned in fetching or importing negro slaves from their own country, whether it is not as reasonable, that we should be restricted from buing them when imported?" The Yearly Meeting thought it just as reasonable, and made a minute to that effect. For the next thirteen or fourteen years these advices were repeated, but no advanced position seems to have been taken. To be sure, Sandiford and Lay had agitated the subject, but as yet the twin apostles, Woolman and Benezet, had not entered actively upon their great mission of love and philanthropy. Indeed it seems that even the Chester Friends had let discouragement silence them, and that former advice was no louger heeded. Judging from Kalm, who saw how matters stood in the city of Philapelphia, in 1748, the Friends had not maintained their former position. He says "Formerly the negroes were brought over from Africa, and brought by almost every one who could afford it. The quakers alone scrupled to have slaves; but they are no longer so nice, and they have as many negroes as other people."

WILL BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 21. 1897.

Continent Bicycles, $33

It was the 26th of last August when the Continent Bicycle was first given to Philadelphia. It is a $75 wheel under its maker's nameplate—was being sold at that price in other cities within the past few days, and presumably is being so sold today. We have sold the Continents at $37.50—sold more than three thousand during the few months they have been here. Now we change the price to $33.

Work is progressing on the 1898 model—we are willing to take a less price for the few hundreds we have on hand.

Continent Bicycles for men and women. Strictly high-grade materials used in their construction—

Cold drawn seamless tubing, 1⅛ in.; frames, for men, 22, 24 and 26 in.; for women, 20 and 22 in. Cones and cups turned from tool steel, highly polished; dust-proof bearings; rat-trap pedals, Beck hygienic saddle; forged steel sprocket wheels, milled to fit chain; front and rear detachable. Handle-bar adjustable—wood or steel. Indianapolis chain; Plymouth rims.

The 1898 Continentals at $50 are capturing the town. All sizes for men and women are ready now.

Housekeeping Linens OF one sort of towel we have sold four thousand dozens during the special distribution of linens that has been going on these few weeks past.

Stocks were very great and had been bought very cheap. We preferred larger selling under the stimulus of these little prices than to hold the linens for the rise in prices that must surely come. In fact, we cannot in many cases replace the goods we sell at equally low prices. Yet so cheap did the linens come to us—when days were darkest—that we are paid for the storekeeping even at present prices.

But lots are quickly exhausted. Come quickly if you'd get your full share.

TABLE LINENS—

30c a yard—Good wearing table linen. 54 in. wide.

40c a yard—Extra heavy cream Damask from Scotland. 60 in. wide.

50c a yard—Fine, good looking cream Damask, from Ireland. 69 in. wide.

58c a yard—Splendid quality bleached Irish Damask that is simply unapproached at the price. Many patterns. 68 in. wide.

75c a yard—Heavy firm bleached Scotch Damask; 68 in. wide; five good patterns.

NAPKINS—

65c a doz.—Bleached German Damask Napkins, 12 in. square; ready hemmed. Specially adapted for cafe and restaurant use.

$1 a doz.—Very serviceable well-made Napkins, 22 in. square.

$1.25 a doz.—Snow-white Scotch Damask Napkins, 20 in. square.

$1.40 a doz.—The Old-fashioned German Drill Napkins, grass bleached; 22 in. square.

TOWELS—

$1 a doz.—Plain white, soft all-white Towels for barbers' use. 14x24 in. Hemmed.

12½c each—Bleached Double-Huck Towels, ready hemmed and washed. Scotch production.

15c. each—German Damask Towels with pretty borders and knotted fringe. 19x43 in.

20c each—All-white Irish Huck Towels, hemmed or with knotted fringe. 23x44 in.

25c each—Very fine large plain white Huck Towels from Germany—Damask borders—22x42 in.

TOWELING—

5c a yard—Bleached Scotch Crash Toweling, 15 in wide. Of course, pure linen.

8c a yard—Substantial Toweling with red border; 17 in. wide.

12½c a yard—Extra Heavy Double-Huck Toweling, all white or bordered; 18 in. wide.

John Wanamaker

A Garden Party.

Master Joseph Comegys in honor of a visit from his cousin, Master Frank Conrey, of Chesapeake City, issued invitations to a garden party for Thursday evening. The heavy rain somewhat interferred with the arrangements but no rain could dampen the spirits of the joyful gathering of young people assembled at the commodious South Broad residence in response to the invitation. Those were present were: Misses Helen Brady, Adele and Josephine Cochran, Eliza Green, Julia and Emma Kelley, Susie Foard, Louisa McDowell, Mary Nowland, Carrie West, Mary Williams, Clara Willits and Rose Vickers: Masters Benji. Biggs, Harry Brady, John C. Crouch, Herbert Chamberlaine Julian and Malcolm Foard, Lucien Green, Douglas Lockwood, J. C. Parker, Jr. Justice and Cuthbert Peverly, and Jesse Willits.

THE TRANSCRIPT $1.00 per year.

Plants for Sale.

Coleus, Geraniums Moon-flower, and those Big Chrysanthemums. Now is the time to plant.

RICHARD CLAYTON,
Cass Street, Middletown, Del

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

GOOD EATINGS by "Mozis Addums."

"Not only do I love to eat, but I love to sit down and think about the good things I have eaten in my time. Is that the case with yourself? It makes me mighty hungry—it's like reading about feasts and drinking-bouts in novels, late at night, when all the restaurants and oyster-cellars are shut up, and you couldn't get a crust of bread to save your life. Still, I love to think over the glorious meals I have enjoyed in times past, when I had the stomach of a Muscovy drake, and could eat forever.

The first good eating I remember, was at my Aunt Betsy's. She lived in the County of Cumberland, so far out of the world that she took to good eating as a resource against *ennui*. She had more kinds of bread than any woman I ever heard of; splendid, hot, high, light bread—the best bread for breakfast of all others, if I am a judge—and rolls, and biscuit, and waffles, and butt-reakes, and muffins, and pone, and ash cake, and hoe-cake, and "salt-risen" bread, and apple-bread, and cracklin bread—did you ever eat any cracklin bread?—and many others; to say nothing about fritters, and pan cakes, and suet-dumplings, and things of that sort. Then meats—especially at hog-killing time—when we revelled in spare-ribs, sausages, chine, sauce, brains—particularly brains—dear life! how I did eat brains! and even chitterlings. But I can't say that I loved chit'lins. Don't ask me whether I ate pig-tails, too. Do you think I would dare call myself a Virginian if I had not gnawed many a one; tasting it gently with the tip of my tongue while it was burning hot, and sousing it in the snow to hasten its cooling, so that I might the quicker glut my appetite upon the brown crisp skin? How much more delightful, too, because of the presence of half a dozen little negro playmates, engaged in the same occupation. Tell me nothing about Charles Lamb's Chinese theory of the origin of roast pig; mankind would never have learned the sublime virtue of cooked pig-skin, but for the Virginia practice of eating pig-tails." (To be continued.)

All the "Mozis Addumses" and others who really enjoy good eating are invited to

Jones' New Store,

The old RICE STAND, where the Purest Confections and the Freshest Fruits, Foreign and Domestic, Raisins, Nuts, &c., are constantly kept on hand.

ICE CREAM

The purest, best and cheapest, is furnished at wholesale in any quantity. Write about it. It is retailed by the plate to suit the most delicate taste.

CIGARS! SEGARS! CIGARS!

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HARRY JONES.

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OR
YOU MAY SKIP A DOLLAR

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Money saving at this store is as sure as there is money making in the mints of Uncle Sam.

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No matter where you've been accustomed to buying Ribbons come here and look at these qualities and then prices. See if in every instance we do not give better quality and lower prices than elsewhere.

All Pure Silk Satin Ribbons.

No.	5,	50 cents piece of		10 yards—	6 cts the yard.
"	7,	63	" "	10 yards—	8 " " "
"	9,	68	" "	10 yards—	10 " " "
"	12,	$1.10	" "	10 yards—	13 " " "
"	16,	$1.23	" "	10 yards—	16 " " "
"	22,	$1.47	" "	10 yards—	18 " " "

$2.00.

There is nothing half so pretty in Women's Oxfords as ours at $2.00. Stylish shapes, of which the Round Toe is the leader. See the quality of the finely grained Glace Kid, black and brown. Examine the finishing; everything perfect. These ties have straight and pointed tips, and light soles sewed to the uppers by hand, which renders them soft and yielding. Widths B to E, sizes 2 to 7.

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Wash Boilers, with Covers and Heavy Metal Bottoms, 39 cents instead of 75 cents.

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Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons, nickle plated, 69 cents. Sad Iron Handles, 8 cents.

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Gray Ennmeled Sauce pans, 2½ qts. with handles, regular price 25c, only 72 of this lot, take them at 10 cents each.

Woven Wire Window and Door Screens.

Window Screens, 19 inches High, expanding to 34 inches, best make, 19 cents.

34 inches high, expanding to 36 inches, 25 cents. 24 inches high, side springs, 25 cents.

Extra Heavy well made Doors, all sizes, 68 cents.

Spring Hinges, best, 8 cents per pair. Hooks and Eyes, for doors, 1 cent. White Knobs 1 cent.

WIRE SCREEN PER YARD:

24	inches wide	9	cents	per	yard.
26	" "	10	"	"	"
28	" "	12	"	"	"
30	" "	12	"	"	"
32	" "	14	"	"	"
34	" "	15	"	"	"
36	" "	15	"	"	"

J. B. MESSICK,

Cochran Block, - Middletown, Del.

1897. 1897.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

STEAMER CLIO

WILL LEAVE
Odessa and Port Penn for Phila.
AND RETURN FROM
PIER 9, NORTH WHARVES,
AS PER TIME TABLE.

Grain, Fruit and STOCK

Freighted at Reasonable Rates.

Attention given to the Careful Handling and Prompt Delivery of all Consignments.

Odessa.	JUNE	Phila.
	Tuesday, 1st	5 p m
Thursd'y, 3d	11 a m Friday, 4th	7 p m
Monday, 7th	1 p m Tuesday, 8th	11 a m
Thursd'y 10th	3½ p m Friday, 11th	1 p m
*Mond'y 14th	7½ p m *Tuesd'y, 15th	4½ p m
Thursd'y 17th	11 a m Friday, 18th	7 p m
Monday 21st	1 p m Tuesday 22d	11 a m
Thurs'dy 24th	3½ p m Friday, 25th	12½ p m
Monday 28th	6½ p m Tuesday 29th	3½ p m

*No Passengers taken on Junl 14th or 15th.

☞Boat will leave Port Penn two hours later than Odessa time.

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F. B. WATKINS, Manager,
Odessa, Delaware.
JOHN KEEGAN, Clerk. 8mytf

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(BUILT IN 1894.)
WILL COMMENCE REGULAR TRIPS FOR THE SEASON FROM
Philadelphia to Augustine Park
Saturday, June 19th, 1897.
Will Leave PIER 8, NORTH WHARVES, Above Arch Street Daily.

Leaves Philadelphia daily at	8 o'clock	a. m.	
" Chester "	9.15 "	a. m.	
" New Castle "	10.45 "	a. m.	
Arriving at Park at	11.30 "	a. m.	
RETURNING			
Leaves Augustine Park at	4 o'clock	p. m.	
" New Castle "	4.45 "	p. m.	
" Chester "	5.30 "	p. m.	
Arriving at Philadelphia at	7.45 "	p. m.	

Fare round trip Phila. to Augustine Park 50c
" " " Chester to " " 40c
" " " Wilmington to " " 50c
Includes trolly fares between Wilmington and New Castle.
Fare round trip New Castle August's Park 30c
Children 5 to 12 years of age half fare.
19junlf JAS. H. S. GAM, MANAGER.

Wm. B. Sharp & Co.

FOURTH and MARKET STS.
Wilmington, Del.

All but two thousand yards of the fine Scotch Lawns at 3½c per yard were sold on Wednesday. On Saturday next we will sell the balance at the same price, commencing at 8 o'clock in the morning.

We shall also offer one thousand yards of Challies at 3½c per yard at the same time.

Also, all our 18, 12½ and 15c Ginghams will be sold for 6 1 4c per yard. These three offerings are special for Saturday only.

We have had very little Lawn Shirt Waist weather. Consequently we have too many thin waists. They are our $1.25 quality, but are now reduced to 69c each. They are all black grounds with bright figures and black laundried collars and cuffs, all of the latest styles.

Linen Suiting Linen.

Batiste reduced from 37½c to 25c and 25 to 20c per yard.
Crash Suiting for 12½c, 25c, 31c and 50c.

Our Royal Skirt and Shirt Waist Supporter is meeting with royal favor. Every lady who sees them likes them—every lady who buys them is delighted. Our lady demonstrator will be here this week to show their value.

In our Lining Department we shall have for Saturday best Black Chintz, 3c.

Black Taffeta, 36 inches wide, 6c.

WM. B. SHARP & CO.

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FAULKNER'S
RESTAURANT
No. 122 Market St.
Wilmington, Del.

Everything in Season.
Oysters in Every Style.
Ice Cream and Ices

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FOURTH AND WEST STREETS
Wilmington, Delaware.

THE CLASS IN KINDERGARTEN TRAINING beginning September 13, 1897, will have the following faculty:

Principal, Isaac T. Johnson, Psychology.
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Enos L. Doane, History of Education.
Evelyn Egbert, Physical Training.
Clawson S. Hammitt, Form and Color.

A course to prepare for teaching in public schools will also be given in connection with the kindergarten. The tuition rates will be moderate.

6junlm ISAAC T. JOHNSON, Principal.

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DRAIN TILE and Woven Cedar PICKET FENCE.
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FULL STOCK! LARGE VARIETY!

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FIRE OR LIGHTNING?
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...Kent County...
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You can obtain Insurance at Low Rates
This Company is Mutual, and you will only pay what the Insurance Costs, as any Amount in Excess of Cost will be Returned in Dividends or at Termination of Policy

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Our Stock of
Spring and Summer Clothing
Is the largest in the city and is comprised of the products of the best mills in the United States and abroad and in order to move things lively we have put the knife into our goods and have made a deep cut.
As our special offering for the next 30 days we propose to furnish you with better clothing than ever, and this, too, in the face of very decided advances in the cost of material and labor. Just look at our prices:
500 Men's Suits, at $5.00, sold elsewhere at $10.00.
500 Men's Suits at $10.00, sold elsewhere at $16.00.
500 Men's Suits at $10.00, sold elsewhere at $20.00.
500 Men's Suits at $15.00, sold elsewhere at $30.00.
300 Boys' Suits at $4.50, sold elsewhere at $9.00.
300 Boys' Suits at $6.00, sold elsewhere at $12.00.
250 Children's Suits at $1.50 to $3.00, sold elsewhere at double prices.
1000 Pair of Pants at $1.00 to $5.00.
Samples sent on application and estimates cheerfully given.

Garitee & Son,
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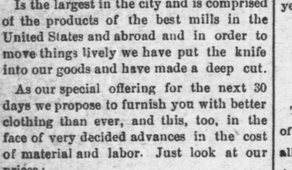
"Entrance under the Clock."



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Sallow complexion,
dull yellow eyes, offensive breath, and skin covered with pimples and eruptions are caused by indigestion. Bright eyes, a clear skin, and rosy cheeks follow the use of Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills. White wrapper if constipated, yellow if bowels are loose.
Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills.
Eat good food and avoid all pills and other medicines which simply act on the bowels.
DR. J. A. DEANE CO., Kingston, N. Y.

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POULTRY FOOD and
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Prepaired only at Vaughan's Pharmacy West Main street, Middletown, Delaware, Is highly recommended by those who have used it. It will keep the fowls in good healthy condition, it being just as true of "birds" as anything else that "an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure." It will PREVENT CHOLERA, the disease so much dreaded by poultry men, and the hens being healthy will lay more eggs, and every good housewife knows that there is more money in eggs than from any other source of revenue the farm offers.
25c. a PACKAGE,
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The SUN Publishes All the News All the Time, but is does not all ow is columns to be degraded by unclean, immoral or purely sensational matter.
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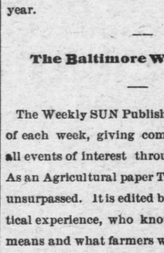
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MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.
President—G. W. W. Naudain; Secretary, W. S. Letherbury; Charles H. Howell.

BANKS.
Peoples National Bank.—President, G. W. W Naudain; Cashier, Geo. D. Kelley; Teller, W. G. Lockwood. Bank Building on East Main Street.
Citizens National Bank.—President, Joseph Biggs; Cashier, John S. Crouch; Teller, J. Darlington. Bank Building on South Broad Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.
Middletown Council, No. 2, Jr. O. U. A. M. Meets every Monday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.
Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.
Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.
Damon Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.
Major John Jones Post, No. 22, G. A. R. Meets every Friday night in Reynolds Building at 7 o'clock
Welcome Conclave Heptasophs. Meets every second and fourth Friday night in K. of P. Hall.
Union Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's Hall.
Lord Delaware Circle, No. 16, Brotherhood of the Union. Meets 1st and 3d Friday, McWhorter's Hall at 8 p. m.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.
Volunteer Hose Company, meets first Friday night of each month in Hose House.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL, JUNE 26, 1897

Of Interest to Farmers

THE LAND OF CHEAP WHEAT GROWING.
California owes the introduction of agriculture to the Mission Fathers and the first attempt at wheat growing was made by them. Nor had they any idea of the great importance to which their small beginning in cereal culture would grow in a few years, or how vast a change would be made in the methods of production. The first wheat grown in California was in 1774, the work of cultivating being done by Indians, who had been reduced by the padres; and the soldiers under their command, to a condition of servitude. Their methods were of the crudest, the soil was either broken up with rude mattocks or turned over with a wooden plow made of the fork of a tree, one branch of which was cut short and pointed to serve as the share and the other left long for the beam; this was dragged over the soil by oxen fastened to it with rawhide thongs. The harvesting was done by hand and the grain trodden on by horses, and winnowed in the wind.
After the discovery of gold, and the high prices of food products, some small attempts were made at growing wheat on the river bottoms. These paid so largely that the wheat area was extended, the dry plains of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys were gradually converted into vast wheat fields, the virgin soil yielded enormously and California wheat was shipped over the world, bringing very large returns, and enormous fortunes were made. Wheat ranches thousands of acres in extent became the rule and improved and cheaper methods of growing wheat became necessary, until to-day the grain is grown at a minimum cost, the work on the large ranches being done almost wholly by machinery with the least possible human labor. The old Mexican methods in a few years were abandoned, and the wooden plow replaced with the modern gang plow, and often we see four or five sets of gang plows, drawn by 12 to 20 horses or operated by traction engines, with seeder and harrow attached, so that the whole process of plowing, sowing and seeding is done at one operation. In many cases these plows are run night and day and from 70 to 80 acres are plowed and seeded every 24 hours by the labor of six to ten men.
The harvest is gathered in the same cheap and wholesale manner. A ponderous machine operated by a team of 12 to 20 horses or drawn by a traction engine cuts a swath 42feet in width, threshes and sacks the grain in one operation. The sacks of wheat are thrown on the ground and left to be gathered up by teams later on. The climate of California greatly facilitates the operation. The almost absolute certainty that no rain will fall upon the ripened wheat enables the grower to leave it in the field until it suits his convenience to harvest it.—American Agriculturist.

KING HAY.
It used to be said that Cotton was king; also that Corn was king; but Hay is as much entitled to the throne as either.
The best hay is that cured without much exposure to sun or storm.
Flush June pasture furnishes an ideal ration. Why not have hay as nearly like it as possible?
It is possible to greatly injure hay by overdrying. Cut, wilt, put in cocks, stand over night, open, and put in barn are good rules.
Nothing should hinder commencing the hay harvest as soon as heads are formed, and a little before the blossom appears.
There are but few days between the first blossoms of timothy and the seed formation
When the seed begins to form the plant changes rapidly to woody fibre.
Best way to cure clover. Cut as soon as dew is off, rake and cock soon after dinner, let stand over one day, or next day turn cock over, open and draw into barn. It will not mould or mow burn.
Cows will give more milk during the winter months on a generous ration of hay cut just as the blossom appears without grain than they will on late-cut hay with seed nearly ripened and five pounds of grain. Try it.
Plan during June for an abundance of forage crops to supply cows during the dry summer and fall months.
By the middle of June, some pieces of meadow will indicate but a light crop, mow such, turn down nicely harrow thoroughly and plant to corn, using plenty of phosphate if stable manure is not at hand.
We have had excellent results in seeding to grass alone, without any nurse crop. Plow as soon as possible after hay is removed, turning every sod. Cultivate thoroughly, give a light coat of stable manure and sow timothy. As soon as possible in spring sow clover and roll.
Have at least two good sets of mower knives, carefully sharpened before you begin to cut. Change often and take time to keep them sharp and all rivets tight.
The guard plates of the mower should be sharp and the knives held down close to them.
If the man who runs the mower has gumption his ear will help his eye to keep the machine in good running order. When things begin to rattle "there is a screw loose somewhere."
Long live King Hay!—Farm Journal.

The confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla is due to its unequalled record of wonderful cures.

The Transcript $1 per year

Our Woman's .....Column

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Twenty-one Years a Maid; Twenty-two Years a Wife; Thirty-six Years a Widow.

EVERY woman has read and thought this week of England's Queen who this week celebrated her Diamond Jubilee. She has been on the throne sixty years, having succeeded her uncle, William IV, on June 20, 1837, at 4 o'clock in the morning. Her uncle Leopold and England's Ministers of state drove post-haste to the home of the Duchess of Kent to inform the girl Victoria, then scarcely 18, that she had become Queen of England. The Queen was asleep and for a while could not realize her position. It was about 5 o'clock, and no one in the palace was yet awake. The distinguished visitors rang and knocked at the gate for a considerable time before they could rouse the porter. Then they were kept waiting in the courtyard, and again in an ante-room, where they seemed to be forgotten by everybody. Finally they rang the bell again, and asked that the attendant of the Princess Victoria would inform Her Royal Highness that they requested an audience on business of importance. The answer was that the Princess was still sound asleep, and her attendant would not disturb her. Then solemnly spoke the Archbishop: "We are come on business of State to the Queen and even her sleep must give way to it." That let the secret out. The startled maid flew on her errand and effectually performed it. In a twinkle Victoria hurried into the room, dressed in a loose white nightgown and shawl, her nightcap thrown off, her long light brown hair falling upon her shoulders and her feet in slippers. She knew the significance of the message. Her eyes were filled with tears. But she was collected and dignified. Her first words were addressed to the Archbishop: "I beg your grace to pray for me." They knelt down together, and thus the reign of Queen Victoria began. Her first act after the departure of her visitors was characteristic. She wrote an affectionate letter of condolence to her aunt, the widow of William IV, and addressed it as usual to "Her Majesty the Queen." When a lady of the Court humbly remonstrated, saying, "Your Majesty, you only are a Queen,' the reply was unhesitating: "Yes, but Aunt Adelaide must not be reminded of that by me."

QUEENS AND KINGS.
Ruskin observed "that Shakespeare has no heroes; he has only heroines;" that Scott has few heroes but many heroines; that Chaucer "wrote a legend of good women, but no legend of good men;" that all of Spenser's "fairy knights are sometimes deceived and sometimes vanquished, but the soul of Una is never darkened, and the spear of Britomart is never broken;" that when we turn back to the great Italian and Greek writers we find the same principle—the guiding spirit of Dante's great epic is a woman, and in the masterpieces of Homer and Æschylus the strongest, foremost characters are women, and that finally, going back to the myths of the wisest two nations of antiquity, the Egyptians and Greeks both gave to their supreme spirit of wisdom a woman's form. There is in this, he argues, a significance which we cannot afford to overlook. For it is not supposable that these greatest writers of the world gave their best efforts to the portrayal of false views of life.
Turning from poetry and romance to literal history, indeed, the same principle is found to be prevailing. There have been more famous kings than queens, for the same reason that, in Archbishop Whately's conundrum, white sheep eat more than black ones—because there are more of them. Comparatively seldom has supreme power been intrusted to a woman, or has a queen been anything more than the wife of a king. But of the queens who have actually ruled, a larger proportion have attained supreme distinction than of the kings. If Semiramis, Zenobia and Boadicea, Maria Teresa, Catharine II and Isabelle of Castile, be passed by, in English history are to be found three of its most splendid eras inseparably identified with the reigns of three queens. Considering that only five queens in all have reigned over England, the proportion is a noteworthy one.
The Elizabethan age has long been historic for the glories of its literature and the prowess of its arms; when Spenser, Shakespeare and Bacon enriched the world with the fruitage of their genius; when alone of all the world England stood stubbornly against the world-wide power of Spain, and broke it; when Francis Drake ploughed his furrow around the world, and Raleigh and his followers planted colonies which have given the whole of North America to the Anglo-Saxon race, Queen Anne was a far less imposing figure than Elizabeth. But her reign was made one of the most memorable by the martial achievements of Marlborough, the literature of Addison, Swift and Defoe and the scientific genius of Newton. And, third, we come to the reign of Queen Victoria, which has become the longest in duration of those of all English sovereigns, has been the most beneficient and the most magnificent of all.

VICTORIA'S PERSONAL INFLUENCE.
More than that, it will be found on examination that Queen Victoria, far more than any of her predecessors, has exerted a personal influence for good over her reign, and is, therefore, far more than they, to receive personal credit for its distinction. Of the great doings of the present reign, Victoria can truly say, "All of them I saw, and a great part of them I myself was a."
The five immediate predecessors of Victoria on the throne of England were not Englishmen, but Germans, Kings of Hanover as well as of England, and often in their affections and interests Hanover stood first and England second. That fact made them unpopular in England, and the reversal of it made Victoria popular and beloved. For, under the Salic law, a woman could not ascend the throne of Hanover, and so when she became Queen of England the Hanoverian crown had to go to another. The two realms were thus separated, and, for the first time in many a year, the English people felt that their sovereign was entirely their own. If her ancestry be analyzed it will be found that Victoria is not English, but more German than anything else. As nearly as it can be figured, she is only one-sixty-fourth English. But, while "blood is thicker than water," spirit is more potent than blood, and in spirit the Queen is a true English woman.
Born on English soil, within the old brick walls of the Palace of Kensington, she was English from her earliest breath, and English in all her associations of her childhood and education. She was born on May 24, 1819, and christened on June 24 following, her sponsors being the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent.

THE MEETING WITH PRINCE ALBERT.
When the Princess was seventeen years old she first met the Prince, whom her mother and uncle Leopold had selected as her future husband. The young cousins were nearly of an age, and had been educated in the same way. They saw much of each other, danced together at balls in Kensington Palace and were so strongly attracted each to the other that the matchmakers hardly needed to exert any influence upon them. Prince Albert, when he left England, wrote frequently to the Princess and sent her many tokens of his travels. The Princess soon confessed that she was warmly attached to him, and when, soon after, she succeeded to the throne, his congratulations affected her more deeply than any other. But after ascending the throne, her Uncle, Leopold, who was anxious to arrange the match, found her indisposed to think seriously of marriage. She liked Prince Albert well enough, she said, but they were both too young. Moreover, his mastery of the English language was imperfect and he ought to remedy that defect before marrying the English Queen. When her friends and relatives persisted in urging her to be married, she wrote abruptly to her uncle that she wished the affair to be broken off altogether, as she would not consent to think of marriage for at least four years. Prince Albert, for his part, declared that he would withdraw entirely from the engagement.
Thereupon Leopold, like a wise man, determined to bring the young people together again and let them settle the matter between them. So he persuaded the Queen to invite Prince Albert and his brother to visit her at Windsor Castle. A week later the Queen and Prince were formally engaged. Etiquette required that the Queen should make the proposal, and she seems to have acted her part with modesty and humility, for she recorded in her journal her confession to him that she knew it would be a great sacrifice for him to marry her. The engagement was not publicly announced until a month later It was a popular marriage, because it was known to be a love match.
She was married February 10th, 1840, to Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and later, in the same year, a Princess Royal was born. During the next eighteen years nine children came, following each other in such rapid succession that any other woman would have begged to be excused; and no Queen serving her country less faithfully than Victoria would have welcomed them. But there was always room for a baby at Windsor, the Queen feeling that England's prosperity demanded all of her. When her eldest child, "Vicky," married Frederick of Germany, the Queen consoled herself by playing with Beatrice, then only a few months old.
The number of the Queen's descendants was increased on April 25 of this year by the birth of another princess of the House of York. This little lady is the twenty-seventh great-grandchild of the queen now living. Her Majesty had had children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren to the number of seventy-six, of whom nine have died. Thus it would be possible for sixty-seven of her direct descendants to take in the jubilee procession. Four generations of the royal family were in that procession. Their chief representatives were the Queen herself, age seventy-eight; the Prince of Wales, aged fifty, the Duke of York, aged thirty-two, and Prince Edward of York, aged three.
Victoria has cost England an immense sum of money during the sixty years of her reign. She has worked faithfully and has demanded the highest sum for her services. She has given nothing away, but is supposed to have hoarded the money paid her by the British public until she is now, in popular estimation, one of the richest women in the world. The amounts paid former sovereigns were paltry compared to Victoria's yearly salary. The salary paid by the British people to Victoria is $1,925,000 a year. Her homes—Windsor, Buckingham and Balmoral—are kept up for her. Grasse is maintained for her and the Villa Fabricotti, in Italy, is hired for her annually. Besides this, her eldest son, the Prince of Wales, gets $200,000 a year out of which he maintains himself only, for Sandringham is granted to him for a home. The Princess of Wales get $50,000 a year with which to clothe herself.

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AND ITS CURE
TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to *send two bottles free* to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely,
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The Famous "Missouri Steam Washer," recommended by our best housekeepers, and no washerwoman can afford to be without it. Gasoline and Coal Oil, Agate Ware and Tin Ware in large assortments.
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And our "New Flag" Range, No. 8, at - - - $16.00
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Time Table.

Phila. Wilm. and Baltimore R. R.
DELAWARE DIVISION
On and after May 17th 1897, trains will leave as follows.

SOUTHWARD.

	PAS. A. M.	EXP. A. M.	PAS. P. M.	MAIL P. M.	MAIL P. M	P. M.
Philadelphia	$7 25	10.20	$2.02	$3 46	5:20	11.10
Baltimore	6 25	9 05	12 05	3.00	4:27	11.56
Wilmington	8 13	11.04	2.51	4.27	6:55	
Farmhurst	‖ 8.32		‖ 3 00			
New Castle	8 27		3.05		7:8	
State Road	‖8.33		‖ 3.10		‖ 7:13	
Bear	‖8.38		‖ 3.15		7:18	
Porter	8 45		‖ 3.20	4.51	7:25	
Kirkwood	8 50		‖ 3.25		7:28	
Mt. Pleasant	8.59		‖ 3.34		‖ 7:36	
Armstrong	‖ 9 03				7:40	
Middletown	9 08	11.50	3.43	5 16	7:46	12.39
Townsend	9 17		3 52	5 26	7:54	
Blackbird	‖ 9.22		‖ 3 58		‖ 7:59	
Gr'n Spring	‖ 9.27		‖ 4 07		8:05	
Clayton	9 33	12 07	4.13	5.42	8:10	12.57
Smyrna LV	9 23	11.57	4.02	5.22	8:00	
Brenford	‖9.38		‖ 4.18		‖8:15	
Cheswold	‖9.43		‖ 4.23		‖8:21	
Dupont			‖ 4.36			
Dover	9.58	12 23	4.52	5.58	8:31	1.16
Wyoming	10.05	‖12.29	4.59	6.04	8:37	a 1.24
Woodside	‖10 11		‖ 4 46			
Viola	‖10.15		‖ 4.51			
Felton	10 20	‖12.40	5 00	6.16		a 1.38
Harrington	10 34	12.53	5.10	6.28		1.50
Farmington	‖10 42	a 1.00	‖ 5.18	‖ 6.36		
Greenwood	‖10.50	a 1.07	‖ 5.26	‖ 6.44		
Bridgeville	‖ 10.58	‖ 1.15	5.34	6.52		a 2.14
Cannons	‖11 03		‖ 5.39	‖ 6.57		
Seaford	11 13	1.26	5.48	7.0		2 26
Laurel	11.23	‖ 1.36	5.58	7.16		a 2.34
Delmar	11.33	1.46	6.08	7.56		2.53
	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m

NORTHWARD.

	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. P. M.	PAS P. M.
Delmar	11.08		‖7.00	‖8.00	‖2 15	‖5.23
Laurel	‖ 1.21		7.11	8.10	2.25	5.44
Seaford	1.34		7.23	8 24	2.5	3.58
Cannons			‖ 7.31	‖ 8.31		‖ 4.06
Bridgeville	1.48		7.37	8.37	‖ 2.46	4.13
Greenwood			7.45	‖ 8.45	‖ 2.53	‖ 4.21
Farmington			‖ 7.53	‖ 8.53		‖ 4.29
Harrington	‖ 2.22		8.05	9 06	3.07	4.42
Felton	2.33		8.14	9.16	‖ 3.17	4.51
Viola			‖8.18	‖ 9.20		‖ 4.55
Woodside			‖8.22	‖ 9 24		‖ 4.59
Wyoming	2.46	‖6.57	‖8.29	9.31	‖ 3 29	5.7
Dover	2.52	7.03	8.35	9 38	3.35	5.13
Dupont		‖7.08				
Cheswold		‖7.13		‖ 9.48		‖ 5.2
Brenford		‖7.18		‖ 9.58		‖ 5.27
Smyrna LV		7.14	8.42	9 41	3.45	5.32
Clayton	3.09	7.24	8.53	9 59	3.53	5.32
Gr'n Spring		‖7.29				‖ 5.37
Blackbird		‖7.34		‖10.08		‖ 5.43
Townsend		7 39	9 06	10 13	4.06	5.49
Middletown	3.30	7.50	9.15	10.23	4.15	5.57
Armstrong		‖7.54				‖ 6.01
Mt Pleasant		7.58		‖10 32		6.05
Kirkwood		8.08		10.40		6.15
Porter		8.15	9 34	10 46	4.33	6.20
Bear		‖8.21		‖10.51		6.25
State Road		‖8.2		‖10 56		6.30
New Castle		8.31	9 46	11.02		6.35
Farmhurst		‖8.36	9 50	‖11.07		
Wilmington	4 15	8.4	9 58	11.17	4.57	6.47
Baltimore	6.2	10.37	11.15	12.38	6.5	8.40
Philadelphia	5.1	9.35	10.46	12.08	5 4	7.33
	a m.	a m.	a m.	p m.	p m.	p m

‖ Daily. ‖ Daily except Sunday.
"a" Stops to leave passengers from Wilmington and points north, or take passengers for points south of Delmar.
"f" Stops only on notice to conductor or agent or on signal.
"p" Stops to leave passengers from points south of Delmar, or take passengers for Wilming and points north.
"t" Stops to leave passengers from Middletown and points south.
"x" Stops to let off passengers from points south.
New Castle Accommodation Trains.—Leave Wilmington 12.10 a. m. and 9.51 p m., daily, 8.13, 11.15, a. m, 2 51, 4 30 6 15, 6.55, p. m., week days. Leave New Castle 6.30 a. m. and 10 19 p m., daily, 8.31, 9.4?, 11.02 a. m, 1.16, 5 36, 7.22 p. m., week-days.
Express trains leaving Harrington 8.05 a. m., and arriving at 6.26 p. m., week-days, run through solid to and from Baltimore, via Porter and Newark.

BRANCH ROADS.
Delaware, Maryland & Virginia R. R.—Leave Harrington for Franklin City and way stations 10.39 a m. week days, 6.32 p m Returning train leaves Franklin City 5.50 a. m., 1.42 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays onl .
Leave Franklin City for Chincoteague (via steamer) 1.30 p. m., week days Returning, leave Chincoteague 4 42 a. m., week-days.
Leave Harrington for Georgetown and Lewes Rehoboth at 10.39 a m, 6 32 p. m, week days Returning, leave Lewes 6 43 a. m., 3 11 p. m., week-days and Rehoboth 6.28 a m and 2.54 p m week-days.
Leave Harrington for Berlin, 10.39 a. m. week days and 6.32 p. m., Returning, leave Berlin 6 57 a m week days.
Queen Anne & Kent R. R.—Leave Townsend for Centreville and way stations 9 21 a. m., and 5.30 p. m., week days Returning, leave Centreville 7.36 a. m., and 2 27 p. m., week-days.
Delaware & Chesapeake R. R.—Leave Clayton for Oxford and way stations 9.38 a m., and 5.47 p. m., week-days Returning, leave Oxford 6.45 a. m., and 1 40 p. m., week-days
Cambridge & Seaford R. R.—Leave Seaford for Cambridge and intermediate stations 11.17 a. m., week-days, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 7.10 p. m. Returning, leave Cambridge 6.20 a. m. week-days and 2.37 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
Connection.—At Porter, with Newark and Delaware City Railroad. At Townsend, with Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad. At Clayton with Delaware & Chesapeake Railroad and Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad. At Harrington, with Delaware Maryland & Virginia Railroad. At Seaford, with Cambridge & Seaford Railroad. At Delmar, with New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk. Wicomico & Pocomoke, and Peninsula Railroads.
J. B. HUTCHISON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

B. & O. Railroad.

Schedule in effect May 16th, 1897
All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
*Express trains.
TRAINS LEAVE WILMINGTON: DELAWARE AVE STATION FOR
New York, week-days, *3.13, *9.40, ‖10 25 a. m. *12.21, *2.29, *3.29 5.22, *7 43, *11 p. m Sundays, *3.13, *9.40 *11.25 a. m. *3.29, *5.22, *7.43, ‖11.00 p. m.
Philadelphia, week-days, ‖3.13, 5.55, 6.40, 7.15, 7.35, 8.25, 9.00, 9.40, ‖10.25, 11.10 a. m., ‖12.21, 1.20, ‖2.29, ‖3.29, 3.50, 5.22, 6.30, 17.43, 9.15 ‖11.00 p. m. Sundays, 13.13, 7.35, 8.50, 9.40 11.25 ‖11.25, a. m., ‖3.29, 3.50, 5.22, 6.30, 17.43, 9.15, 111.00, p. m.
Chester, week-days, ‖3.13, 5.55, 6.40, 7.15, 7.35, ‖8.25 ‖9.00, ‖9.40, ‖10.25, 11.10 a.m., 1.20, 12.29, 3.50, 5.22, 6.30, 17.43, 9.15, ‖11 p. m. Sundays, ‖3.13, 7.35, 8 50, ‖9.4 ‖11.25 11 2 a. m., ‖3 29 3.50, 5 22, 6 30, 7 43, 9.15, ‖11.00, p. m.
Atlantic City, week-days, ‖7.15, a. m., ‖12.21, ‖2.29, ‖3.20 p. m., Sundays, ‖7 55 a. m. ‖3.29 a.m
Cape May, week-days, m., ‖7.15 am, ‖12.29, p m, Sundays, 7.35 a. m.
Baltimore and Washington, week-days, ‖4.13 7.10, ‖8.49, ‖11 a. m., ‖12.56, 12.07, 3.04, ‖4.03, ‖4.57 ‖6.16, ‖8 17 ‖8.53 p. m. Sundays, ‖4.13, 7.10, ‖8.49 a m., ‖12.56, 12.07, 3.04, ‖4.57, ‖8 17 ‖8.53 p. m Baltimore and way stations, daily, 7.10, a. m 3.04 p.m..
Newark, Del., week-days, ‖4.13, 7.10, ‖8.49 ‖11 a. m., ‖12.56 3.04, ‖4 03, ‖4.57, ‖6.16, 7.35, ‖8.17, ‖10.46 p m.
Sundays, ‖4.13, 7.10, ‖8.49 a. m